

## Only a Year.

These tender and beautiful lines, from the pen of Mrs. Stone, refer, we presume, to the melancholy death by drowning, about a year since, of her son, a young student of fine character and promise.

One year ago—a ringing voice,  
A clear blue eye,  
And clustering curls of sunny hair,  
Too fair to die.

Only a year—no voice, no smile,  
No glance of eye,  
No clustering curls of golden hair,  
Fair but to die!

One year ago—what love, what schemes  
Far into life!  
What joyous hopes, what high resolves,  
What generous strife.

The silent picture on the wall,  
The burial stone—  
Of all that beauty, life and joy,  
Remains alone!

One year—one year—one little year,  
And so much gone!  
And yet the even flow of life  
Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom fair,  
Above that head;  
No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray  
Says he is dead.

No pause or hush of merry birds  
That sing above,  
Tells us how coldly sleeps below  
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year beloved?  
What has thou seen?  
What visions fair, what glorious life,  
Where hast thou been?

The veil the veil—so thin, so strong!  
Twist and the;  
The mystic veil when shall it fall  
That we may see!

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone;  
But present still,  
And waiting for the coming hour  
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,  
Our savior dear,  
We lay in silence at thy feet  
This sad, sad year!

## Touch not the Bowl.

Touch not the bowl—beware the bowl,  
Though thy hand attends the minute;  
More deadly than the basilisk,  
A serpent lurks within it.

Scorn not the wine-cup's fearful power;  
Thy lips that draught is killing;  
That fatal poison, hour by hour,  
Some new-made grave is filling.

Touch not the bowl.

A demon, lingering in that bowl,  
Thy ungodly dregs is humming;  
And thousand woes to curse thy soul  
Upon that bowl are summing.

Touch not the bowl.

—David Barker.

## Miscellaneous.

## THE DESERTER;

OR, BUCHER'S JUDGMENT.

Few were the youths throughout the kingdom of Prussia that were allowed to stay at home in that eventful year of 1813. A war more terrible, more vindictive than any one that had ever visited the continent of Europe was raging through the land, and the country could spare none of its defenders. Also the king has called his people to arms by means of that famous proclamation which will be considered for evermore as one of the noblest documents in German history. They were true to the call—old and young, left their homes—rushed to their colors, took up arms, and never did they down till the enemy were under the very walls of Paris.

The inhabitants of Silesia, well known for their loyalty and patriotism, had not stood behind the general enthusiasm. There was not a family in the province that had not contributed its contingent to the national effort; and many a heart was throbbing painfully whenever a new intelligence was spread of another of those dreadful battles which, by ridding the country of an odious enemy, threw sorrow and affliction upon many a quiet and peaceable home.

On a sultry summer evening, in the year before mentioned, a woman was sitting before her humble cottage in the little Silesian village of Barnheim. She had put the distaff aside, and was reading the Bible, which lay opened on her knees. Whilst she was repeating the holy words in an under-tone to herself, her ears caught the sound of quick foot-steps and a long shadow emerged from behind the cottage. The women trembled violently; the moment after wards her uplifted eyes fell upon the figure of a handsome and well made lad in military attire.

"How are you, mother?" She rose and threw her trembling arms around his neck. "God be thanked my boy, that I see thee again! But how pale and haggard thou look'st!" She went on after a pause: "To be sure, thou must be very tired, and very hungry too!"

She led him into the room to the old arm-chair, and urged him to set down and repose himself a little, while she herself would prepare him some supper. "What did he like best?" Should she make him an omelet or roast a chicken? Oh, it was no trouble at all! Dear me, how could he talk of trouble? She was but too glad to do anything for her own dear boy. Yes, she would go and get him a chicken.

The woman, all bustle and activity, left the room. The youth did not betray so much pleasure at this hearty reception from his aged parent as might have been expected. He was restless and ill at ease; it seemed as if something was heavily weighing his heart, and when his wandering eye fell upon the portrait of his deceased father, which was hanging over the chimney piece, presenting that worthy gentleman in the stiff uniform worn by the king's *garde de corps* half a century ago, he felt as if the old sergeant was looking at him with a grim frown upon his honest countenance; just as if he experienced a heavy inclination to step out of his worn eaten rosewood frame, to seize the old knotted hazel stick in the corner, with the brass nail at top, and to apply it to the back of his offspring for half an hour or so; as, in fact, he had been in the habit of doing many a day

in his lifetime, some eight or ten years ago. His restless soul felt so much overcome by this latter reflection that, when the woman came bustling in again, after the lapse of some minutes, with the chicken under her apron, she found her own dear boy with his head in his hand, leaning listlessly upon the table.

He sat up when she came in, but did not look at her. The woman became attentive. In the joy of her heart, she had never thought yet of asking him any questions except those concerning his appetite. Now it began to strike her that the present period was rather a strange time for a soldier to be on leave of absence.

"Charles!"—no answer. The old woman trembled violently. She dropped her burden, and walked straight up to him. Her honest, wrinkled countenance was full of anxiety and apprehension. Looking him full in the face, and clapping her hands together, she cried out in agony: "Charles, you are a deserter!"

"I couldn't stand it any longer, mother," uttered her wretched son in a broken voice, by way of apology. "You couldn't stand it!" said the woman, exasperated beyond all measure; "you couldn't stand it! and hundreds thousands of your brethren do! For shame!" and, with her old, honest, trembling hand, she gave him a smack on the face.

"Mother!" exclaimed the young man starting up, with the blood rushing to his face.

"For shame!" she went on, without heeding him in the least, "to bring such a disgrace upon the whole village! What would he say?" she pointed to where the old man or was hanging over the chimney-piece, whose stern countenance, illuminated by the rays of the evening sun, seemed indeed to assume an unusual expression of solemn indignation. "Sit down, sit down! I say! you—deserter! It shall not be said that your dear father's house, in the village of Barnheim, is a place of refuge for runaway while the whole country is up in arms! Don't you stir, sir! I'll be back in a minute; and with this, the brave woman left the room, locking the door after her.

She was not alone when she came back about half an hour afterwards; the country parson, the schoolmaster, the country judge, and half a dozen more of the dignitaries of the village, were with her. The little room was quite full when all these distinguished visitors had entered it. Charles sat in the old arm-chair, quite motionless, his face covered with both his hands.

The honest villagers had made up their minds at once what to do with the deserter; they looked upon his crime as an indignity, by which he had not only disgraced himself, but also their community at large, and they were not then men to put up with such an affront. The schoolmaster, who was a politician, and a subscriber for a newspaper, having informed them that the leading officers of command-in-chief of the army were out about two days march from the village, they had resolved at once to escort him thither. The judge proclaimed the young man a prisoner in the name of his majesty, the king, and called upon him to follow him to a place of security for the night, as on the following morning they would in body convey him to his excellency the field marshal, general Bucher. He rose and followed them without opposition. When they were all gone, the woman took up the Holy Scriptures once more; but it was in vain that she strove to read; her eyes grew dim, and the letter were all swimming confusedly before them, so she put it down again and wept bitterly.

Early on the following morning a strange procession was seen emerging from the little village of Barnheim—four old peasants escorting one young soldier. The country judge, with grave air, marched ahead of the schoolmaster, who had obstinately insisted upon accompanying the expedition, brought up the rear. The prisoner, with downcast eyes and fallen countenance, was walking between the two other patriots; and as he had pledged his word not to make any attempt at flight, they had consented to leave his hands untied. When the expedition, after a day's march, put up for the night in a small hamlet, they were told that all the villages around were crammed full with Frenchmen, so they were obliged to make a long roundabout way; and it was not before the morning of the fifth day after their departure that they reached headquarters.

"Where is the residence of the commander-in-chief?" asked they of one of the ordinance officers, who were gleaning through the streets in every direction.

"Why, in the chateau, to be sure, where the two hussars were mounting guard on horseback."

When they had entered the yard, they were not in the least discouraged at the sight of whole scores of adjutants, and orderly officers of every rank and arm, all of whom seemed to have urgent business with the commander-in-chief; for no soon had any of them been despatched, than he was seen mounting again, and tearing away. It never entered his mind for one moment that the general might be of some what similar importance, although the schoolmaster argued from what he saw, that somewhat of consequence was going on just now. The worthy man was right so far; the commander-in-chief was about to give battle on the following day. When they had been waiting patiently for a couple of hours, and began to feel somewhat tired and hungry, the country judge, conscious of the importance of his mission, ventured at last to accost one of the officers of the gener-

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

al's staff who was passing by with a packet of sealed letters in his hand; but that hasty functionary did not even stop to give ear to the address of the head man of the rural deputation, but merely gumbled something about the propriety of their going to Jericho—or further.

Our worthy inhabitants of Barnheim, however, were not the men to give way so soon, and renewed the charge accordingly. This time it was a middle-aged man with a benevolent countenance whom they made acquainted with their request to see the field marshal on some urgent business.

"Why, they had chosen their time rather badly, indeed; the general was secretly busy. Couldn't one of the secretaries do as well?"

"By no means; they must see the general himself."

"Was it on information concerning the enemy which they wanted to deliver?"

"Oh, no; something much more important—from Barnheim," added the schoolmaster.

The middle-aged officer with the benevolent countenance laughed, and said he would try. After the lapse of about half an hour, he came back, and beckoned to them to follow. They were ushered into an ante-room, and directed to wait for his excellency.

The door opened after another half hour's waiting, and an old man with grey hairs, ironed features, and bright eyes, entered the room; it was the commander-in-chief, *Old Father Bucher*, as the soldiers called him. The country judge stepped forward, and bowed very low, delivered a speech, about which he had been pondering ever since they had left their native place, and which, of course, he thought to be very eloquent. He stated all that had been told already in the course of this narrative; how that the deserter's own mother had given information of her son's crime; how they had resolved at once to bring him back to headquarters; and concluded his address with a hope that his excellency would not be induced to think worse of their village because of one that had rendered himself unworthy the name of a Prussian. The tears came trickling down his honest cheeks.

The general looked very grave indeed. His large bright eyes of his roomed for an instant over his rural audience with a strange expression. He knew at a glance what sort of men they were; he had to deal with them; his looks rested for a while on the best figure of the young man, who, with downcast eyes and downcast head, appeared the very image of misery and dejection. He knew of course to be a hopeless one; deserting soldiers in time of war is a capital crime, and *Old Father Bucher*, with his iron will, was the last man in the world to be trifled with.

On a sudden, the features of the old man assumed an expression of hardness. Turning round toward the speaker of this singular deputation, he said in a rough voice and in a very abrupt manner:

"Mr. Judge, you are an ass."

The villagers started as if they had been stung. After all the anxiety and trouble they had undergone for the cause which they considered a just one, they had expected a somewhat more cordial reception.

"But your excellency!"—remonstrated the old and dignified.

"Hold your tongue, I say; you are an ass. I know better. In Barnheim there are no runaways. And you, my son," he went on with his iron features relaxing a little, and with that same strange expression in his large bright eyes, "you will show them to-morrow, on the battlefield, what a Barnheim man can do; will you not?"

The young man dropped down on his knees, and was staring at a few back on words, which the general did not hear, however, for when the lad rose again with high flushed cheek and sparkling eyes—a far different man—*Bucher* had already left the room.

The worthy peasants, whose pensive features were by no means equal to their honest, began at last to get a glimpse of the general's real meaning. The country judge was the first to throw his cap high into the air, and to give three hearty cheers for *Old Father Bucher*; who, with one single word, extinguished what they considered a stain from their beloved village, comforted the broken heart of a mother, and preserved a pair of arms for the defense of the country—arms that could not fail to do their duty now.

When they had given vent to their enthusiasm after their heart's content, and taken leave of the young man, who was carried away by an old-decamp of the general's staff, they made up their minds to buy some provisions in the place, and to return a day to the village. They had, however, scarcely reached the yard, when they were overtaken by the same middle-aged officer who had announced them to the commander-in-chief, and asked them what they were going to do now.

"Why, going back again, to be sure. To Barnheim, you know?" elucidated the schoolmaster.

And did they think that his excellency would allow anything to leave headquarters without having had a dinner first? He had already given orders to that effect, and they had but to follow this non-commissioned officer here, who would show them the way.

They needed not to be told twice, we may be sure; and when they were shown into a kitchen-room, where dinner was served up for them, with a bottle of wine standing before each ever, they felt very grateful to his excellency, and very proud at the same time because of the honor shown to the representatives of their village. But when each of them

found a double Frederick's d'or under his plate, their enthusiasm burst out afresh, and many were the healths drank to the welfare of *Old Father Bucher*.

When they had all eaten and drank their fill, and were about to take their leave, they fell in once more with their friend, the middle-aged officer, who gave them some advice concerning the best way of reaching their village without running any danger; for, as he said, the coming day would be an eventful one. He then accompanied them through the yard to the gateway, where he bade them farewell, pointing, as he left, to one of the hussars who was mounting guard on horseback before the gate.

It was their prisoner, the boy Charles, now fully pardoned by his excellency the commander-in-chief. How proud he looked, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes! He dared not address them, for he was on duty; but he looked at them, as much as to say—

"Wait, and you shall see to-morrow!"

Nor was he faithless to the vow. On the evening of the following day, the memorable 26th of August, when the bloody victory at the Katzbach was gained, and the field-marshal rode through the thinned ranks of his men, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, he was addressed by the commanding officer of the 21st Hussars, who reported how greatly the private, Charles Fisher, had distinguished himself above all the rest, having taken a standard from the enemy, and made prisoner, with his own hands, the commander of the French regiment.

The field-marshal stopped his horse, and taking the iron cross from his own uniform, and affixing it, with his own hands, to the breast of the young man, said, with a cheerful voice, and with that same strange expression in his large bright eyes: "Well done, my son! I know I was right; in Barnheim there are no runaways!"

## How to Sustain Your Local Paper.

1. Lay aside your fears that the Editor will get rich faster than his neighbors. We have never heard of a man making more than a decent living by publishing a country newspaper, even if he had ever such a good business.

2. If the paper agrees with your ways of thinking, subscribe and pay for it, and persuade your neighbors of the same mind to "go and do likewise." Do not tell the editor to send your paper without paying, and when you get to owe two or three dollars tell your friends who speak of it, that the paper is of no account, that it will burst up one of these days.

3. If you have a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend of any kind, residing at a distance, and are able, subscribe, pay for it, and send them a copy.

4. If you have any printing you wish done, do not "joke" the editor down to a starvation price, and when he comes to make a purchase of you "spike on the barrel."

5. If you have any advertising or job work to be done, take it to your country paper, except, perhaps, you may wish to advertise in more than one paper.

6. Do not run off to the city to get your handbills, labels, cards &c., printed because, first, you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported.

7. If you have the control of any legal advertising, send it to your friend. This kind of business pays better than any other, and the more of it you can send to the editor of your paper, the better for him and it. In proportion to the amount of the receipts of a paper, is an editor enabled to make it useful, amusing and entertaining to the community in which it is published.

8. Do not expect much of a paper when an editor is driven to be his own compositor, proof reader, pressman, and "devil."

9. Do not expect the editor to make honorable mention of you or your business every few weeks for nothing. The space in a paper, and a man's time, are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of the recipient in dollars and cents. An editor should not be allowed to go hungry, broke, and, or for that matter, they "eat, drink and war, just like other people."

10. If the editor owes you a shilling do not chase him from "your home to hallowe'en" for it, and when you happen to get the balance on the other side, "cut the gentleman's acquaintance."

11. "Finally my brethren" if you wish to properly sustain your country paper, to live the balance of your days in peace with God and man, and occupy a seat in Paradise after death, promise the Golden Rule—Do unto others as you would wish they would do unto you," under like circumstances.

DOUGH NUTS NOT "GREASY." Here is an "invention" of "our own" which we might "patent," but being employed to labor for the public, that public is entitled to "services." Everybody and his wife and child eat little folks—love the good old fashioned dough nuts. But many persons are troubled with "weak digestion" (dyspepsia), and the large amount of lard or grease absorbed by the said dough-nuts does not allow "sit well," but produces a "rising in the stomach." When this is the case try our invention. The dough-nuts being prepared as usual, just before immersing them in the hot fat, plun them into a well beaten egg. This will give a thin coating of albumen which will keep out the grease effectually. Furthermore, this coating will retain the moisture, and make them keep in good condition much longer than if not thus treated.

[American Agriculturist.]

MORMON LOVE SONG.—The Valley Tan, published at Salt Lake City, came into possession of the following lines, addressed by a Mormon lover to his new flame, who seems slightly reluctant to be made number sixteen in his little family. They will be pronounced as pathetic lines addressed to "Mary Ann."

Say, Susan, wilt thou come with me, in sweet community to live? Of heart and hand, and home to thee, a sixteenth part I'll freely give.

Of all the love that swells my breast, of all the honor of my name; of worldly wealth by me possessed, a sixteenth portion thou shalt claim.

Nay, tell me not too many share the blessings that I offer thee. Thou'lt find but fifteen others there—a household happy—gay and free.

A moderate household I may say; my neighbor has as many more, and Brother Brigham o'er the way luxuriates in forty-four.

I promise thee a life of ease, and for thyself I let thee choose such duties as thy fancy pleases; Susan, canst thou still refuse?

Sophronia cooks, and sweeps the floors and Hepzibah makes up the beds; Jemima answers all the doors, and Prudence combs the children's heads.

The household duties all devolve on each according to her lot; but such labors I'll absolve my Susan, if she likes them not.

Into thy hands such tasks as take a dignity will I consign; I'll let thee black my boots, or make the sock and shirt department thine.

I'll give thee whatsoever thou wilt—so it be but a sixteenth part; 'twould be the deepest depth of guilt to slight the rest who share my heart.

Then wilt thou not thy fraction yield to make up my domestic bliss? Say yes—

I need not say my love is sealed with just the sixteenth of a kiss.

## SENSIBLE ADVICE. The following are from The New York Ledger's advice to correspondents:

FLORENCE. You ask how you shall make yourself agreeable in society to all you meet. Be cheerful without boresomeness, be dignified without primness; be sensible without being prosy; learn to be a good listener as well as a good talker; avoid scandal, and be slow to take offence.

ERIE. School girls should be plainly dressed, and not go giggling through the streets munching candy, and staring at young men who stand on the corners of the street to see what they will do.

ALBANY. A cousin in the hands of a young man, always conveys to us the idea of a puppy; if his limbs are not in walking condition, that is another thing, but unless a fellow is a cripple he had better leave canes to grandfathers.

JANE. Nobody whose opinion is worth having would prefer to see young ladies "pale and delicate." They make awful looking old women. Better stout, at least, with rosy cheeks and a proper degree of plumpitude.

CHARLES wants to know if it will be considered "green" if he does not use cigars, which he hates. What matters it, if it is, if by declining he saves hundreds of dollars, and a good constitution into the bargain?

N. C. P. Wait till the little coquette comes to herself. The more you run after her, the more she won't notice you. Let her alone, and she will come to you.

HONESTY. Stick to the girl, spite of opposition, if she is worthy of a good man's love. What is "birth" in this country? We all lie, or ought to lie, in the same democratic cradle.

JOHN. No—don't wear light kid gloves in business hours at least, if you want to make your way in the mercantile or professional world. Leave them to dandies, and men with one shirt.

MANY. If your lover gives you "black looks without a cause" before marriage, we think most likely canes and backbats will be the order after.

LIZZIE MAY. Drop him at once. A lazy man is intolerable.

ANDREW FLINT. Don't marry a man whom you are sure of not loving, no matter how long you have been engaged to him.

THE REASON WHY. The rise in molasses at Portland on account of the war was a mystery to us, but our cerebral fermentation on the subject is at length ended by the following passage in a letter from that city to our trim friend, the Newburyport Herald:

The demand for distilling molasses has increased and prices have gone up three and four cents per gallon. There are nearly 15,000 hogsheads held here. One firm, J. B. Brown & Son, have about 8,000 hogsheads. Before the Crimean war there was but little demand for New England rum. The French and English war departments then discovered that our rum was not only a cheaper article, but better for the soldiers than whiskey, inasmuch as it is not adulterated with anything worse than water. There will be considerable demand for "New England" if the war continues.

Spiritualists holds that each individual, during his probation here, creates or fashions a soul for himself, good, bad, or indifferent, with which he enters the spirit world, and takes his position accordingly. He is thus his own judge. If this be true, we cannot be too careful of our conduct while here.

HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland very truly said that woman is never really and healthily happy, without household cares. But to perform house-work is too frequently considered degrading. Even where the mother, in obedience to the traditions of her youth, condescends to labor occasionally, the daughters are frequently brought up in perfect idleness, take no bodily exercise except that of walking in fine weather, or riding in cushioned carriages, or dancing at a party. Those, in short, who can afford servants, cannot demean themselves as they think, by domestic labor. The result is, too frequently, that ladies of this class lose what little health they started life with, becoming feeble in just about the proportion as they become fashionable. In this neglect of household cares, American ladies stand alone. A German lady, no matter how elevated her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of mind and body alike. An English lady, whatever may be her position in society, does not neglect the affairs of her household, and, even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of time to this, her true and happiest sphere. A contrary course to this, results in a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health, as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to her domestics, generally pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wails away from sheer ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind. If household cares were more generally attended to by ladies of the family, there would be comparatively little backbiting, gossiping, enviousness, and other kindred sins, and women in good society would be much happier and much more truly lovable. [Springfield Republican.]

A DILEMMA.—The following example of nicety of conscience is as good a just as it is a model of truth:

"Dr. Adam Clark, the author of the celebrated 'Commentaries on the Bible,' on being admitted into full connection with his religious denomination was asked, at usual, certain questions always asked at that time.—One was the following: 'are you in debt?' Though rather a whimsical incident, this question was likely to have deeply puzzled and nonplussed Mr. Clark. Walking in the street that morning with another preacher, a poor man asked a half penny. Mr. C. had none, but borrowed one from the preacher who was walking with him.—The preacher happening to go out of town, he could not see him during the day to pay this small sum. When he stood up with others, he knew not what to say, when the question 'Are you in debt?' should be prop. He thought 'if I say I am in debt, they will ask me how much? and when I say I owe half a penny, they will naturally suppose me to be a fool. If I say I am not in debt, this will be a lie; for I owe one half penny, and am as truly under the obligation to pay as if the sum was twenty pounds, and while I owe that, I cannot consistently with eternal truth, say I am not in debt.' He was now most completely within the horns of a dilemma; and which to take he knew not; and the question being put to him before he could make up his mind.—Mr. Clark are you in debt? he resolved the difficulty in a moment by answering—'Not one penny.'

BEECHER ON THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The course of the American Tract Society management is most emphatically condemned by the purest and best men in the country. At the late anniversary, Henry Ward Beecher punctured this new pro-Slavery cable in the following just terms:

"If we asked who is doing most to spread infidelity, you think I would say Theodore Parker. No; he is harmless, because he is open. Then it must be Garrison and Phillips, of the iron heart and golden tongue. No. It is the man who puts on a saintly garment, and turns up his eyes who never means to do a wicked thing—who has a text for every commission and omission—who makes long prayers while he devours widows' houses—who takes the garment of Christ to do the work of the devil. The temple stands in Nassau street, and the priests and Pharisees are there, as much as the priests and the levites were in the temple of old. While we are calling upon them to lift up the cause of humanity and religion, the Tract Society are combing out quids of tobacco and taking care of dances. [Applause.]

THE PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota, the Western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Messila Valley strip of land which was purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" or "Colona" is the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior" or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between Lake Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

Some poor children in this country, last fall gave Rev. Asa Bullard half a pint of chestnuts for the Massachusetts Sabbath Society. Mr. Bullard sold them at auction at a festival in Winchester for \$5. They were returned to him, and he has continued to sell them over till they have realized \$36.50, and a part of them are still on hand for sale. The history of the chestnuts must be highly satisfactory to the children who gave them because they had no money.

[Greenfield Gazette.]

## Culture of Indian Corn.

THE Grand points in the culture of corn, are good ground, deeply and thoroughly plowed and well prepared, seasonable and careful planting, early and thorough cultivation and hoeing, and eradication of weeds and grass until the crop is grown.

I have succeeded, some four or five times, in raising from eighty to one hundred and two bushels of shelled corn per acre, by measure, in a region where thirty bushels is probably a full average crop. My course has been to break a sward, say about seven or eight inches deep, or to highly manure and thoroughly plow other land; prepare well, and plant in good season—that is, when I think the weather is such as to produce quick germination. As soon as the corn is sufficiently large to see the rows, we commence with the cultivator and hand-toe, loosen the surface and clean the hills of weeds, and carefully place a small quantity of loose mold around the stalks; after which we endeavor to keep the surface loose and clean during the season, particularly keeping the hill clean, and occasionally adding a little fresh loose mold.

[Berlin, Ohio, May, 1859.]

## Horses vs Oxen.

Which is the most profitable team for the farmer, horses or oxen? The question has been variously debated, but we have seen no better statement of both sides of the case than that given by Thayer, in his *Principle of Agriculture*. He [in substance] says:

Horses are capable of all kinds of farm labor, they adapt themselves to every road and degree of temperature.—When horses are kept, there is no occasion to select their particular kind of labor; they may be employed in any labor and be attached to any vehicle or implement of the farm.

Horses perform all kinds of work expedit



## FOREIGN NEWS.

**CITY OF WASHINGTON.**  
**Off Cape Race.—The First Battle Fought.—**  
**Defeat of the Austrians.—Death of the**  
**King of Naples.**

St. Johns, N. F., 4th.  
Steamship City of Washington from Liverpool, Wednesday 25th ult., via Cork 20th, was intercepted off Cape Race by Capt. Ferrell on the night of the 22nd inst. with the news yacht of the Associated Press and the news dispatch for the association obtained. The advice by this steamer are five days later than those received by the steamer America at Boston and are of considerable importance.

The steamship Africa from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

This war is fast. The first battle between the Austrians and allies has taken place. It was fought at Montebello. The Austrians were reported as 15,000. The Austrians were defeated and obliged to retreat with a loss reported by French accounts of 2000. The allies lost from 600 to 700.

Later.—Turin, May 24th.—Gen. Gualini has removed his headquarters to Carpi. He has ordered the people everywhere to give up their arms and ammunition under the penalty of being shot for disobedience to his command.

Goribaldi has taken 47 more prisoners. Alessandria, 24th. The wounded at Montebello have been sent to and have arrived at Alessandria.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

Second Dispatch.—The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The French accounts say the Austrian force was 15,000 strong under the command of Gen. Stadion. They made an attack upon the advanced parts of the Italian army. The Austrians were driven back by Gen. Forey's division after a fierce combat of four hours duration. The force of the allies in this engagement included some Piedmontese cavalry.

The allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians in their retreat. The loss of the Austrians in this engagement is stated by the French at from 1500 to 2000 men; and that of the French at from 600 to 700 with many officers. 200 Austrians, including one colonel was taken prisoners.

The Austrian account simply states that Gen. Stadion pushed forward a reconnaissance by a forced march toward Sigho and Montebello, but after a brief fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated to the place in perfect order. The actual strength of the French force is not stated. Reports say from 6000 to 7000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The Sardinian Bulletin also announces that the extreme left wing of the Sardinian army under Gen. Cialdini forced a passage over the Sura river putting the Austrians to flight. Other credible engagements are reported. Gen. Goribaldi had entered Gaven in Lombardy with 6000 men; his object being the revolutionizing of that state.

Prince Napoleon with a small French force had arrived at Leghorn.

It is rumored that six English men of war had entered the Adriatic Sea. The King of Naples is dead and Francis II. has taken the reins of government.

England and France are about to send a representative to Naples. Political differences have arisen between Lord Palmerston and Russell. It is confidently anticipated that the Derbyites will be defeated on the meeting of the English parliament. The British admiralty formally invites tenders for the monthly Australian mail service via Panama.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called to sanction the heads of agreement with the government and the issue of preference shares of \$200,000 new capital.

The Paris Monitor announces that France will address a note to the powers in favor of the abolition of privateering and the principle that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods.

The Paris Review is firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Broadstuffs are quiet and quotations are barely maintained. The weather has been favorable for crops. Flour is dull with a small demand and weak prices. Wheat is steady with an average business at unchanged prices. Provisions market is generally quiet and steady. Beef steady. Pork firm.

The city of Washington arrived at New York the 7th, bringing detailed accounts of the first engagement between the contending forces at Montebello. It seems by the official report to have been terribly severe. The French and Sardinian force is estimated to be about 9,000 and the Austrian strength at 15,000. The imprudence of the French troops, and the superiority of their wariness of death, drove all before them. Gen. Forey's official account says: "After an obstinate resistance the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops; although strongly entrenched; they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of Vive l'Empereur."

I do not know as yet the exact amount of our loss. It is considerably, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in the village of Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a Colonel and other officers.

Some powder-wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. le Marechal, I am happy that my Division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious baptism with recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire and the glory of one of those stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor.

I am, with respect, M. le Marechal.

Your very humble and very obedient servant, The General Commanding the 1st Division of the 1st Corps, FOREY.

RETURN OF CASTINE PIKE PEAKERS.—It will be remembered that a company of ten persons from Castine and vicinity, left for Pike's Peak a month or two since. They proceeded as far as Fort Kearney, when they ascertained the true character of this miserable and wicked desert, and began to retreat on their steps. They arrived a few days since, five of them being now in Castine, three in Boston and on their way, and two sick. On the road home they fell in with many of the returning deluded men, and witnessed their destitution and suffering. They confirm the details which have been published of the appalling horrors of this infernal journey from starvation. They say that a score of a party eating the flesh of one of their dead companions is true.

POLITICAL.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times says that the Opposition Convention of Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst., is likely to be a stormy assemblage, on account of conflicting views as to the 'nationalization' of the party.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, on the 8th inst., says that the Democratic leaders have begun to propose Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama as the Charleston nominee. The South demands the candidate.

The Baltimore American warns the coming slaveholders' Convention in Maryland against taking any action against free negroes. It says that the Black Republicanism in Maryland to make a slave, and to establish an organ, if the slaveholders will only act a little temperately, and give the excuse to raise the cry of persecution.

## The Ellsworth American.

N. K. SAWYER, Editor & Proprietor.

ELLSWORTH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1859.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO'S Advertising Agency, 219 Nassau St. New York, and 10 State St. Boston. M. P. & Co. are the agents for the American and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in United States and the Canadian. Advertisements for paper, at the same rates as required by us.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Maine will meet in Convention at BIRCH HALL, PORTLAND, on Thursday, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to nominate a candidate for Governor and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention. The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each city, town and plantation that send seventy-five votes for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1858, shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and one delegate to every one hundred votes for said candidate in 1858, above seventy-five.

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who were vanquished by the leaders and wire-pullers of the Pierce Administration. Those who were kicked out in '57 have commenced the process of kicking out in turn. The restorers of the Pierce dynasty were ably led by Amos M. Roberts, Flag, Hayward & Co., and although partly aided by the forces of Benton, Wiggin, Leavitt & Co., the result shows that the "outs" always fight with more activity and more resolute determination than the "ins"—a fact which may be accounted for, perhaps, on the principle that plethora is a hindrance to extraordinary effort. The Pierce men made a tremendous draft upon the resources of the city, and although partly aided by the forces of Benton, Wiggin, Leavitt & Co., the result shows that the "outs" always fight with more activity and more resolute determination than the "ins"—a fact which may be accounted for, perhaps, on the principle that plethora is a hindrance to extraordinary effort. 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